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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER NGUYEN, MAIKHANH				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,547

Applicant(s)

CRIDER ET AL.

Examiner

Mai Khanh Nguyen

Art Unit

2176

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 June 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 and 40-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 and 40-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed 06/11/2009.

Claims 1-24 and 40-47 are currently pending. Claims 1, 10, 13, 22, and 40-47 have been amended. Claims 1, 10, 13, 22, and 24 are independent Claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-24 and 40-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by

Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter, "Admission") in view of **Orr et al.** (US 5895476, issued 04/20/1999).

As to claim 13:

Admission teaches a computer system for specifying alternate layouts of an element of a display description, comprising:

- a display description file having a definition of the element and condition and layout pairs for the element specified using a display description language *(web page definitions ... to specify the content of the display without specifying the procedure for rendering the content. For example, a display description language may allow a developer to specify that a table is to be displayed at a certain location and to specify the content of the cells within the table without having to specify the steps needed to render the table ... When specified using a declarative display description language, these conditional layouts are typically generated statically or dynamically)*, wherein layouts and conditions included in the display description file only specify how to display elements defined in the display description file *(HTML-like display description that defines the layout of a table user interface element differently depending on whether it is docked on the left or bottom of a display device ... Table 101 represents the table layout when it is docked on the left, and table 102 represents the table layout when it is docked to the bottom ... the layout of the content of the table is specified by the ordering of the content in the display description and the placement of various tags ... <TR> and <TD> define the layout of the content within the rows of the table)* [See ¶¶ 0002, and 0004- 0006 and Fig. 1] ; and

- a display component with computer-executable instructions that generates a display based on the display description file by displaying the element in accordance with a layout of a pair [See ¶ 0005: *When specified using a declarative display description language, these conditional layouts are typically generated statically or dynamically. A statically generated display description is generated once and contains multiple copies of the content and the attributes of a user interface element for each possible layout of that element. A dynamically generated declarative display description is generated after the characteristics of the display device are known, using a program or an XML transform*] when the condition of the pair is satisfied [See ¶ 0022 and 0022: *When the table is docked on the bottom, the style elements 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 will have their conditions satisfied and the resulting table will be that of table 102 of FIG. 1*];
- a processor and a storage device is inherent to the system of Admission

Admission, however, does not specifically teach “*the definition of the element occurring only once in the display description file.*”

Orr teaches the definition of the element occurring only once in the display description file (*see the Abstract; Col. 5, line 57 - Col. 6, line 67; and Col. 10, line 1- Col. 11, line 8*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Admission with Orr because it would have supported the automatic integration, composition and layout of content from multiple sources into intelligent dynamic document templates instantly publishable in media such as print, Intranet, Internet, and in an OLE embedding.

As to claim 14:

Admission teaches the element has a class and the condition and layout pairs are specified in a style for that class [See ¶ 0004: "styles" to define various attributes at a common location that can be applied to the content of various user interface elements of the display description. For example, a style may be defined that specifies that hyperlinks of a certain class are to be rendered in red. Another style may be defined that specifies that hyperlinks of another class are to be rendered in green. When a rendering engine encounters a hyperlink, it retrieves the style for the hyperlink's class and renders the hyperlink with the appropriate color. Styles may even allow the use of conditional logic. For example, a style may specify that a class of hyperlinks is to normally have the color red, but when a mouse pointer is hovering over that hyperlink, its color is to change to green. An alternative to the use of styles would be to have a color attribute and color attribute selection logic specified for each hyperlink element].

As to claim 15:

Admission teaches the condition and layout pairs are attributes of an element for that class *[See Display description 1 and ¶ 0020: conditional layout and positioning within a table when defining the tables of FIG. 1].*

As to claim 16:

Admission teaches the condition and layout pairs are attributes within the definition of the element *[See Display description 1 and ¶ 0020: conditional layout and positioning within a table when defining the tables of FIG. 1].*

As to claim 17:

Admission teaches the element has child elements and the layouts specify the layout of the child elements *[See ¶ 0020: Style element 1.1 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "table 1" is to have its child elements laid out as a table with one column and two rows].*

As to claim 18:

Admission teaches a layout is from, among other things, a group consisting of vertical layout and horizontal layout *[See ¶ 0005: When the window pane is docked on the left, its content should be arranged vertically, and when the window pane is docked on the bottom, its content should be arranged horizontally].*

As to claim 19:

Admission teaches a layout specifies a table in which the child elements are to be displayed [See ¶¶0020, 0022 and Display description 2 : *The style element 1.2 specifies the position of row 1 and column 1 of its parent table and that its content "A1," "A2," and "A3" is to be laid out vertically within that position of the table*].

As to claim 20:

Admission teaches the layout that specifies a table further specifies a cell within the table for a child element [See ¶ 0002: *a display description language may allow a developer to specify that a table is to be displayed at a certain location and to specify the content of the cells within the table without having to specify the steps needed to render the table*].

As to claim 21:

Admission teaches the layout that specifies a table further specifies that a cell for a child element is to be automatically selected [See ¶ 0020: *Style element 1.1 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "table 1" is to have its child elements laid out as a table with one column and two rows ... any child content elements are to be laid out vertically*].

As to claim 23:

Admission teaches each child element (A1) is only defined once within the element (A)
[See ¶ 0021].

As to claim 24:

Admission teaches a layout specifies the layout of the child elements *[See ¶ 0020: Style element 1.1 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "table 1" is to have its child elements laid out as a table with one column and two rows].*

As to claim 22:

Refer to the discussion of claim 13 above for rejection. Furthermore, Admission teaches recites:

- wherein the element has child elements and the layouts specify the layout of the child elements *[See ¶ 0020: Style element 1.1 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "table 1" is to have its child elements laid out as a table with one column and two rows],*
- wherein a layout specifies a table in which the child elements are to be displayed *[See ¶¶ 0020, 0022 and Display description 2 : The style element 1.2 specifies the position of row 1 and column 1 of its parent table and that its content "A1," "A2," and "A3" is to be laid out vertically within that position of the table],* and

- wherein the layout that specifies a table further specifies a cell within the table for a child element and another cell for another child element is to be automatically selected [See ¶ 0020: *Style element 1.1 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "table 1" is to have its child elements laid out as a table with one column and two rows ... any child content elements are to be laid out vertically*].

As to claim 40:

Admission teaches a computer-readable storage medium containing a data structure of a display description file specifying alternate layouts of an element using a display description language [See ¶ 0002: *display descriptions, such as web page definitions, are specified using display description languages such as HTML, XML, or other markup language*], the data structure comprising:

- a definition of an element [See ¶ 0020: *content elements that define the content of the table*];
- a first condition and a first layout associated with the definition of the element; and a second condition and a second layout associated with the definition of the element [See ¶¶ 0020 and 0022: *Display description 2 illustrates use of conditional layout and positioning within a table when defining the tables of FIG.1 ... When the display system renders display description 2, it first determines which style elements have their conditions satisfied depending on*

where the table is docked. The display system then processes the content elements. If the table is docked on the left, then style elements 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 will have their conditions satisfied and style elements 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 will not];

wherein the element is laid out in accordance with the first layout when the first condition is satisfied and with the second layout when the second condition is satisfied [See ¶0022: If the table is docked on the left, then style elements 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 will have their conditions satisfied and style elements 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 will not. When the display system renders content element 2, it retrieves style element 1.1 because its condition is satisfied and its identifier matches that of content element 2]; and

wherein layouts and conditions included in the display description file only specify how to display elements defined in the display description file [See ¶¶ 0005 and 0006: HTML-like display description that defines the layout of a table user interface element differently depending on whether it is docked on the left or bottom of a display device ... Table 101 represents the table layout when it is docked on the left, and table 102 represents the table layout when it is docked to the bottom ... the layout of the content of the table is specified by the ordering of the content in the display description and the placement of various tags ... <TR> and <TD> define the layout of the content within the rows of the table].

Admission, however, does not specifically teach “*the definition of the element occurring only once in the display description file.*”

Orr teaches the definition of the element occurring only once in the display description file (*see the Abstract; Col. 5, line 57 - Col. 6, line 67; and Col. 10, line 1- Col. 11, line 8*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Admission with Orr because it would have supported the automatic integration, composition and layout of content from multiple sources into intelligent dynamic document templates instantly publishable in media such as print, Intranet, Internet, and in an OLE embedding.

As to claim 41:

Admission teaches the conditions and layouts are defined in a style associated with the element [*See ¶¶ 0020, 0022, and Display description 1 and 2*].

As to claim 42:

Admission teaches the style is associated with the element based on a class [See ¶ 0004: "styles" to define various attributes at a common location that can be applied to the content of various user interface elements of the display description. For example, a style may be defined that specifies that hyperlinks of a certain class are to be rendered in red. Another style may be defined that specifies that hyperlinks of another class are to be rendered in green. When a rendering engine encounters a hyperlink, it retrieves the style for the hyperlink's class and renders the hyperlink with the appropriate color. Styles may even allow the use of conditional logic. For example, a style may specify that a class of hyperlinks is to normally have the color red, but when a mouse pointer is hovering over that hyperlink, its color is to change to green. An alternative to the use of styles would be to have a color attribute and color attribute selection logic specified for each hyperlink element].

As to claim 43:

Admission teaches the conditions and layouts are defined as attributes of the element [See Display description 1 and ¶ 0020: conditional layout and positioning within a table when defining the tables of FIG.1].

As to claim 44:

Refer to the discussion of Claim 17 above for rejection.

As to claim 45:

Admission teaches the data structure is specified using a display description language
[See ¶ 0002: Many display descriptions, such as web page definitions, are specified using display description languages such as HTML, XML, or other markup language].

As to claim 46:

Admission teaches the data structure is specified using XML *[See ¶ 0002: Many display descriptions, such as web page definitions, are specified using display description languages such as HTML, XML, or other markup language].*

As to claim 47:

O'Brien teaches the data structure is specified using HTML *[See ¶ 0006: Display description 1 illustrates an example HTML-like display description].*

As to claim 10:

Refer to the discussion of Claim 40 above for rejection. Furthermore, Admission teaches wherein the layouts specify the layout of the child elements *[See ¶¶ 0020, 0022 and Display description 2 : The style element 1.2 specifies the position of row 1 and column 1 of its parent table and that its content "A1," "A2," and "A3" is to be laid out vertically within that position of the table]* and wherein a layout specifies a table in which the child elements are to be displayed and further specifies a cell within the table for a child element and another cell for another child element is to be automatically selected *[See*

¶¶0020: *Style elements 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 specify the layouts for their corresponding content elements when the table is docked on the left. Style element 1.1 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "table 1" is to have its child elements laid out as a table with one column and two rows ... Style element 1.6 specifies that the content element with the identifier of "B" is to be positioned within its parent's table in row 1 and column 1 and that any child content elements are to be laid out horizontally].*

As to claim 1:

Refer to the discussion of claim 40 above for rejection. Additionally, Admission teaches:

- parsing the display description file to identify the definition of the element, the first condition and the first layout, and the second condition and the second layout; retrieving a parameter for controlling the layout of the element; determining whether the retrieved parameter indicates that the first condition is satisfied or the second condition is satisfied [See ¶ 0022: *When the display system renders display description 2, it first determines which style elements have their conditions satisfied depending on where the table is docked. The display system then processes the content elements. If the table is docked on the left, then style elements 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 will have their conditions satisfied and style elements 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 will not. When the display system renders content element 2, it retrieves style element 1.1 because its condition is satisfied and its identifier matches that of content element 2]; and*

- displaying the element in accordance with the first layout when it is determined that the first condition is satisfied [See ¶ 0022: *When the display system renders content element 2, it retrieves style element 1.1 because its condition is satisfied and its identifier matches that of content element 2... The layout of the resulting table will be that of table 101 of FIG. 1. When the table is docked on the bottom, the style elements 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 will have their conditions satisfied and the resulting table will be that of table 102 of FIG. 1*]; and
- displaying the element in accordance with the second layout when it is determined that the second condition is satisfied [See ¶ 0022: *When processing content element 2.1, the display system applies style element 1.2 because its condition is satisfied and its identifier matches that of content element 2.1... The layout of the resulting table will be that of table 101 of FIG. 1. When the table is docked on the bottom, the style elements 1.4, 1.5, and 1.6 will have their conditions satisfied and the resulting table will be that of table 102 of FIG. 1*]. It is noted that FIG. 1 is labeled as “Prior Art” (see the amendment submitted 02/13/2008).

As to claims 2-9 and 11-12:

Refer to the discussion of Claims 14-21 and 46-47 above, respectively, for rejections.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicants' arguments filed 06/11/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that paragraphs 0020, 0021, and 0022 do not constitute an admission.

In response, since these paragraphs describe Figure 1 which is labeled as "Prior Art" (see the drawing submitted 02/13/2008), the information is considered as an admission by applicant.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record, listed on PTO 892 provided to Applicant is considered to have relevancy to the claimed invention. Applicant should review each identified reference carefully before responding to this office action to properly advance the case in light of the prior art.
5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact information

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Maikhanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4093. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 9:00am – 5:30 pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached at (571) 272-4137.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be

obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/MaiKhanh Nguyen/
Examiner, Art Unit 2176

/Laurie Ries/
Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100
14 September 2009